



THE
Thurrock Urban District Council



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

TOGETHER WITH THE REPORTS OF THE

Chief Public Health Inspector

and the Public Analyst

for the year 1972

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MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(as at 31st December, 1972)

Chairman: T. PRICE

Leading Councillor: Mrs. E. A. WHALLEY

Councillors: J. K. K. ABERDEIN

A. F. BARNES

A. A. W. BENNETT

Mrs. A. BRAGG

D. DESMEDT, A.M.B.I.M., M.I.W.M.

Mrs. M. J. DUNN

A. P. FITZMAURICE

T. R. GILCHRIST

Mrs. M. S. JONES

L. NUNN

R. A. WOOD (Ex officio)

URBAN DISTRICT OF THURROCK

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health:

T. D. BLOTT, B.SC., M.B., B.S.(DUR.), D.P.H., Barrister at Law
The Medical Officer of Health is also Area Medical Officer for the
Thurrock Division of the County of Essex

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

G. P. MERSON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

J. M. ANDERSON, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

D. G. STRIPP, M.A.P.H.I.

Senior Public Health Inspectors:

M. H. YOUNG, M.A.P.H.I. (Improvements Officer)

T. B. NUTTALL, M.A.P.H.I. (Imported Foods)

Public Health Inspectors :

L. H. ASH

G. R. DOVEY, M.A.P.H.I.

J. FOSTER

J. W. MALTON, M.A.P.H.I.

E. PHILBIN, M.A.P.H.I.

D. J. GADSBY, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

R. ALBON (Resigned May, 1972)

J. E. GIBBS (Appointed June, 1972)

T. LEVER (Appointed January, 1972)

Improvement Grants Team:

L. R. CHURCH—Building Surveyor (Resigned July, 1972)

R. W. DUNSTAN—Architectural Asst. (Resigned Oct., 1972)

F. LAW (Appointed March, 1972)

R. LENNIE (Appointed March, 1972)

C. COLECHIN (Appointed October, 1972)

Public Analyst :

THOS. McLACHLAN, A.C.G.F.C., F.R.I.C.

Veterinary Officer (Part-time)

E. DIXON, B.SC., M.R.C.V.S.

Clerical Assistant—Public Health Department :

Mrs. J. A. STRACHAN

Chief Clerk—Chief Public Health Inspector's Department :

S. V. EDWARDS

Trainee Public Health Inspectors :

G. POYTON, Miss K. S. METCALFE, C. POMPHRETT

Clerical Assistants—Chief Public Health Inspector's Department

Mrs. E. BROWNE, Mrs. E. CLAYDEN, Mrs. H. M. WARD

Mrs. J. HITT (Resigned April, 1972)

Mrs. N. HUGHES (Appointed May, 1972)

Rodent Officer: M. KNIGHT

Rodent Operatives: E. E. LOCK, J. THOMPSON

Mortuary Attendants: E. C. WHITBREAD, R. W. LENNIE

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
THURROCK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present herewith my eighth Annual Report on the health of the district for the year 1972.

During the year great progress has been made in dealing with the problem of the elderly to make sure that they are aware of, and benefit from, services available to help them enjoy their retirement, and I am happy to say that the excellent relations which exist between the Social Services Department of the Essex County Council and the Thurrock Council have borne fruit in the creation of the Thurrock Council of Social Services for the Elderly.

The important pressing needs, from the health point of view, are further housing for the physically handicapped and the elderly, and also for an improvement in the environment, particularly in the matter of cement dust which causes considerable emotional distress to say the least in certain parts of the district. There does appear to be a real wish by all concerned to improve the position.

Once again I have to report with regret the large number of measles cases. This apparently is becoming an annual outbreak and I think those responsible will have to reconsider the publicity in connection with vaccination against this disease.

The report of the Special Clinic at Tilbury is included in this report, and from the number of cases attending it is clear that its presence is needed in this area and I hope any attempts to close this clinic will be resisted.

I would like to thank my Chairman, Councillor Mrs. Whalley, for the interest and support she has given me throughout this year and for the encouragement I have received from the Members of the Health Committee. The Chief Public Health Inspector has made my work very pleasant and I have nothing but praise for the efficiency of his Department.

I am, Your obedient servant,

T. D. BLOTT, *Medical Officer of Health.*

Public Health Department, 34 Cresthill Avenue, Grays, Essex.
Telephone: Grays Thurrock 4641/4.

SECTION "A"

Land Area of the District (in Acres)	42,000
Population (Registrar-General's Estimated Mid-Year 1972)	127,090
No. of Inhabited Houses or Flats (according to Rate Books as at 31.12.72)	40,840
Rateable Value (at 31.3.72)	£9,030,798
Product of a 1p Rate (at 31.3.72)	£89,958

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS	Thurrock Urban District	England and Wales
--------	----------------------------	----------------------

Live Births:

Number—(1,188 Males, 1,031 Females) ...	2,219	725,405
Rate per 1,000 estimated } (Crude) ...	17.5	14.8
Mid-Year Home Population } (Adjusted) ...	15.6	14.8
Illegitimate Live Births percentage of total Live Births	6	9

DEATHS	Thurrock Urban District	England and Wales
--------	----------------------------	----------------------

Total Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year):

Number—(22 Males, 15 Females)	37	12,494
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	17	17
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate Live Births	17	17
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate Live Births	16	21
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under four weeks) (16 Males, 13 Females) per 1,000 total Live Births	13	12
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under one week) (12 Males, 12 Females) per 1,000 total Live Births	11	10

Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined) per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths	23	22
--	-----	----	----

All Causes:

Number—(598 Males, 506 Females)	...	1,104	591,907
Death rate per 1,000 estimated	(Crude)	8.7	12.1
Mid-Year Home population	(Adjusted)	11.9	12.1

SECTION "B"

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

The staff of the Public Health Department has been enumerated at the commencement of this Report.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The Pathological Laboratory facilities are provided as in the past years by the N.E. Metropolitan Hospital Regional Board and whilst the main Laboratory is situated in Billericay at St. Andrew's Hospital, good facilities exist at Orsett Hospital in the area. In addition the area is served by the Public Health Laboratory at Southend-on-Sea where all examinations of milk, bacteriological water samples, ice-cream, etc., are carried out. Biological examination of milk is undertaken at the Public Health Laboratory, London Road, Chelmsford. Virus investigations are also carried out by the Director of the Public Health Laboratory at Chelmsford. These Public Health Laboratories are administered by the Medical Research Council. Examination of chemical water samples are carried out by the Counties Public Health Laboratories, London.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The ambulance service is administered centrally and is the responsibility of the Essex County Council.

	Thurrock Station	Corringham Station
Dual Purpose Vehicles ...	6	1
Sitting Case Vehicles ...	3	—
Total Mileage	202,739	66,995
Stretcher Cases Conveyed	2,371	864
Other Cases Conveyed ...	34,289	6,202
Total Cases Conveyed ...	36,660	7,066
Emergency Cases	2,468	894

MOBILE MEALS.

The Women's Voluntary Services have a limited distribution of meals on certain days upon application. The Local Authority made an annual grant of £1,400 towards this service. I am indebted to Miss D. M. Smith and Mrs. M. Levett, J/A Centre Organisers, for the following information.

Grays and Tilbury Area:—

No. of meals distributed ...	7,679
Approximate mileage ...	3,900

Stanford-le-Hope, Corringham and Horndon-on-the-Hill Area:—

No. of meals distributed ...	5,655
Approximate mileage ...	2,090

Aveley and Ockendon Area:—

No. of meals distributed ...	4,495
Approximate mileage ...	1,870

Meals are delivered from each of the centres on two days per week.

HOUSING.

The Council have 13,069 Council Houses. There still remains a total number of 4,644 upon the waiting list for houses. The allocation of Thurrock Council Houses is dealt with upon a points scheme and the Medical Officer of Health recommends extra points upon medical evidence submitted on behalf of the patients. During the year under review 726 cases were investigated and points awarded.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF EMPLOYEES.

The Medical Officer of Health medically examines entrants to the Council's Service and deals with medical questions arising in regard to examinations as to the fitness of an employee to remain in the Council's Service.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951.

No action was taken during the year under the above Act.

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD.

The South Essex Crematorium situated over the boundary of the district at Corbets Tey is carried on with the London Borough

of Havering. The Medical Officers of Health of the constituent authorities act as Medical Referees and during the year the remains of 3,103 persons were disposed of.

CO-OPERATION WITH THE CITY AND PORT OF LONDON.

The Urban District of Thurrock contains Tilbury Docks, into which an enormous amount of shipping arrives and an Assistant Medical Officer of the Essex County Health Service working in the Thurrock district acts as Boarding Officer.

SERVICES PROVIDED BY ESSEX COUNTY COUNCIL HEALTH SERVICES

PROVISION OF NURSING APPLIANCES IN THE HOME.

On application, articles of equipment for the patients in their homes are supplied. The main depot for distribution of articles of equipment is at the Health Area Office, 34, Cresthill Avenue, Grays. The equipment issued on loan for the sick or handicapped does not include specialist equipment for the permanently disabled.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

CLINIC PREMISES.

On the following pages will be found a list of the clinics serving Thurrock which includes the Health Centre.

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS.

Ante-Natal Clinic sessions were held during 1972 in six of the premises. The midwives sessions are held mainly for booking patients for home confinements.

CHILD HEALTH.

There are 14 Centres in Thurrock where Child Health Sessions are held at which mothers attend to discuss their problems with the Health Visitors and Medical Officers.

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS AND NUTRIENTS.

The Department of Health and Social Security welfare foods and proprietary brands of nutrients were distributed at the Child Health sessions and, in addition, so far as these food items are

concerned, we are indebted to voluntary distributors in the area who continue to provide a service for the mothers who find it difficult to reach one of our Child Health Clinics.

DOMICILIARY FAMILY PLANNING.

The Domiciliary Family Planning Service was introduced to the Thurrock Health Area in February 1972 and covers the following areas: Tilbury, Chadwell-St.-Mary and Grays.

The number of patients on the books at the end of the year is 62. At 58 Sessions held during 1972 a total of 171 patients have been seen by Dr. R. Makhdum and Mrs. M. Roberts, clinic Nurse.

THE COMMUNITY NURSING SERVICES.

In September 1972 the recommendations in the Report of the "Mayston" Committee on the Management Structure of the Local Authority Nursing Services were implemented in Thurrock. An Area Nursing Officer being appointed in September 1972 to co-ordinate the three services followed by the appointment of two Nursing Officers in October and November 1972, one to be responsible for the day to day management of the Health Visiting Service and the other for the Home Nursing and Midwifery Service.

In the domiciliary midwifery field there have been fewer home deliveries this year due mainly to the "early discharge" system operating at Orsett Hospital. Patients are delivered in hospital and any time after 6 hours, and all being well, mother and baby are discharged to the care of the domiciliary midwife.

In the Home Nursing field the district nurses now work in teams based on the local clinic and Health Centres—this facilitates communication between District Nurses and Health Visitors.

In order to help to ensure continuous patient care from hospital to home consultations took place between the Director of Nursing Services for Essex, The Chief Nursing Officer South Essex Hospital Management Committee and the Thurrock Area Nursing Officer and it was recommended that a District Nurse Liaison Officer should be appointed from April 1st, 1973, the Nurse appointed to be employed by Essex County Council but to be based in Orsett Hospital.

While the Health Visiting Service continues to adapt to meet the needs of our changing society, Health Education whether on a one to one basis with the mother at home, clinic and Health Centre, or in the more formal atmosphere of the lecture room, remains fundamental to the Health Visitor's work, assistance with health programmes being given not only in schools and colleges but also in many voluntary agencies throughout Thurrock.

CERVICAL CYTOLOGICAL SMEAR TESTS.

We continue to hold sessions at certain Health Services Clinics in Thurrock for the taking of cervical cytological smears. 840 first tests and 1,870 repeat tests being carried out, only one of which was found to be positive.

EXTRA NOURISHMENT.

We continue, on the advice of the Chest Physician, to provide extra nourishment in the form of free milk; 56 patients receiving this service at the end of 1972, seven new cases having been recommended during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS SERVICE.

Health Visitors made 47 visits during the year and there were also 260 first examinations of contacts and 330 subsequent examinations of contacts.

CHIROPODY.

The number of treatments carried out during the year was 4,384 at clinics, 1,716 domiciliary and we continue to provide a service at Bennett Lodge, Collins House and Leatherland Lodge where 515 treatments were carried out.

SCHOOL POPULATION.

The school population for Thurrock, including Special Schools, at the end of the year was 23,037.

SPEECH THERAPY.

Two additional Speech Therapists were appointed during the year, Mrs. Blackman on a full-time basis, covering Grays, Stifford Clays, Chadwell, Stanford and Treetops School. Mrs. Barrett Peacock appointed part-time (two sessions) at Corringham Clinic. Mrs. Tooley is responsible for Aveley, South Ockendon and Tilbury together with Branwood, Dacre and Millards Special Schools.

B.C.G. VACCINATION.

1,006 school children received routine B.C.G. Vaccinations during the year.

THURROCK HEALTH AREA

CLINICS

District	Clinic	Type of Sessions Held
Aveley	Health Services Clinic, Hall Lane, Aveley	Ante-natal Cervical Cytology Child Health Chiropody Immunisation and Vaccination School Clinics Preparation for Childbirth Classes Speech Therapy
	The Health Centre, Darenth Lane, South Ockendon	Audiometry Cervical Cytology Child Health Chiropody Dental Immunisation and Vaccination Preparation for Childbirth Classes Family Planning (run by Family Planning Assoc.) Pre-school Medicals Observation Register School Clinic Ophthalmic Clinic Orthoptic Clinic Speech Therapy
Bulphan	Village Hall, Bulphan	Child Health Chiropody
Chadwell-St.-Mary	Health Services Clinic, River View, Chadwell-St.-Mary	Ante-natal Cervical Cytology Child Health Chiropody Immunisation and Vaccination Preparation for Childbirth Classes Speech Therapy School Clinic

District	Clinic	Type of Sessions Held
Corringham	Health Services Clinic, Giffords Cross Road, Corringham	Ante-natal Audiometry Cervical Cytology Child Health Chiropody Immunisation and Vaccination Observation Register Preparation for Childbirth Classes Speech Therapy School Clinic Family Planning (run by Family Planning Assoc.) Ophthalmology Pre-school Medicals
East Tilbury	"Rheidovale," Princess Margaret Rd. East Tilbury	Child Health Immunisation and Vaccination Health Education Preparation for Childbirth Classes Pre-school Medicals School Clinic
Grays	Health Services Clinic, The Park, Grays	Ante-natal Cervical Cytology Child Health Immunisation and Vaccination Midwives' Ante-natal Preparation for Childbirth Classes Speech Therapy School Clinic Health Session for Immigrant Families Staff Medicals
	Health Centre, Stifford Clays Grays	Ante-natal Child Health Immunisation and Vaccination Chiropody Cervical Cytology Preparation for Childbirth Classes Post-natal Exercise Classes School Clinic Speech Therapy Audiometry
	Glasson House Clinic, 2 Palmer's Avenue Grays	Dental Ophthalmology Chiropody Orthoptic

District	Clinic	Type of Sessions Held
Horndon-on-the-Hill	Community Hall, High Road, Horndon-on-the-Hill	Child Health Immunisation and Vaccination School Clinic
Linford	Village Hall, Linford	Post-natal Exercise Classes (when needed)
Orsett	Church Hall, High Road, Orsett	Child Health
Purfleet	Health Services Clinic, London Road, Purfleet	Child Health Immunisation and Vaccination
South Ockendon	Health Services Clinic, 107 South Road, South Ockendon	Ante-natal Cervical Cytology Child Health Chiropody Immunisation and Vaccination Preparation for Childbirth Classes Speech Therapy
Stanford-le-Hope	Health Services Clinic, Wharf Road, Stanford-le-Hope	Audiometry Ante-natal Child Health Chiropody Dental Immunisation and Vaccination Cervical Cytology Mothers' Club Preparation for Childbirth Classes Pre-school Medicals Observation Register School Clinic Speech Therapy
Tilbury	Health Services Clinic, London Road, Tilbury	Audiology Ante-natal Cervical Cytology Child Health Chiropody Dental Immunisation and Vaccination Observation Register Preparation for Childbirth Classes Speech Therapy Health Seminars for Mothers Pre-school Medicals School Clinic

SECTION "C"

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

DISEASE		Notified	Confirmed	Hospital	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	...	63	63	—	—
Dysentery	...	2	—	—	—
Infective Hepatitis	...	67	67	13	—
Whooping Cough	...	5	5	—	—
Measles	...	274	274	—	—
Food Poisoning	...	80	—	1	—
Paratyphoid	...	1	—	—	—
Asbestosis	...	1	1	—	—

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE INCIDENCE ACCORDING TO
AGE GROUPS.

DISEASE	Under 1 year	1-2 yrs.	3-4 yrs.	5-9 yrs.	10-14 yrs.	15-24 yrs.	25 yrs. over	Age Unknown	Total
Scarlet Fever ...	—	1	4	36	15	1	5	1	63
Infective Hepatitis	—	—	1	12	7	18	24	3	67
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Whooping Cough	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	5
Measles ...	28	46	47	138	8	1	4	2	274
Food Poisoning	2	6	4	9	9	8	43	—	80
Paratyphoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Asbestosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY

Age periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Resp'ry		Respiratory		Non-Resp'ry	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-4 yrs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-9 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-19 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-24 „	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-34 „	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-44 „	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-54 „	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-64 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65-74 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75 up-wards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

SPECIAL CLINIC, TILBURY, ESSEX

ANNUAL RETURN OF NEW CASES FOR 1972

Local Health Authority area of residence of patient	Number of new cases in the year					Other condit- ions
	Totals all conditions	Syphilis		Gonor- rhea	Other conditions (genital)	
		Primary and Secondary	Other			
Seamen	390	3	1	54	171	161
Local	398	1	2	30	225	140
Other areas U.K.	164	—	—	17	101	46
Total	952	4	3	101	497	347

CAUSES OF DEATH

[illegible]

CAUSES OF DEATH	SEX	Total all ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks and under 1 Year	AGE IN YEARS										
					1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 and over		
19. Other Endocrine, etc., Diseases	M ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	F ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Anaemias	M ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Mental Disorders	M ...	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Meningitis	M ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Multiple Sclerosis	M ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Other Diseases of Nervous System	M ...	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F ...	7	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25. Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F ...	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Hypertensive Disease	M ...	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Ischaemic Heart Disease	M ...	175	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F ...	111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Other Forms of Heart Disease	M ...	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F ...	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Cerebrovascular Disease	M ...	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F ...	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M ...	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F ...	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Influenza	M ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Pneumonia	M ...	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F ...	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33. Bronchitis and Emphysema	M ...	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F ...	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34. Asthma	M ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F ...	7	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

CAUSES OF DEATH (Cont.)

22

CAUSES OF DEATH	SEX	Total all ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks and under 1 Year	AGE IN YEARS								75 and over
					1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	
36. Peptic Ulcer	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	4
37. Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
38. Cirrhosis of Liver	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	F	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
39. Other Diseases of Digestive System	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
41. Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
42. Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
43. Other Complications of Pregnancy, etc.	F	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
44. Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
45. Congenital Anomalies	M	5	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
46. Birth, Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	M	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
47. Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	M	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48. Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	4	—	2	—	1	3	2	—	1	2	2	2
49. Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	13	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	5	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
50. All Other Accidents	M	12	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	3	2	2
	F	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
51. Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
52. Other External Causes	M	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total—All Causes	M	598	16	6	3	3	14	7	13	34	126	190	186
	F	506	13	2	2	2	11	7	11	39	73	111	235

Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

SECTION "D"

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of the area is provided by the Essex Water Company, the vast majority of the premises in the district being served thereby.

The water supply has been satisfactory in quality and quantity throughout the year and is not liable to plumbo-solvent action.

No. of samples taken and submitted for bacteriological examination:—

(a) From Public Mains	9
(b) From Wells, etc.	3

No. of samples taken and submitted for chemical examination:—

From Public Mains	6
--------------------------	---

All samples from the public mains were satisfactory both chemically and bacteriologically.

No. of dwellinghouses supplied from public water mains direct	40,814
Estimated population served	126,993
No. of houses supplied from public water mains supplied by standpipes	20
Estimated population served	70
No. of houses served by wells or stored rainwater	6
Estimated population served	27

Those properties supplied by standpipes refer to premises forming part of the Dunton Hill Estate. The laying of water mains would be very expensive and moreover, it is thought that some of the land will revert to agriculture in the not too distant future.

The six houses supplied by wells are situated in the more remote rural portion of the area where the cost of providing a mains supply is prohibitive. In addition there is one well at one of the oil refineries, the water from which is used for drinking and domestic purposes.

METEOROLOGICAL DETAILS.

Total amount of rain which fell during the year	402.5 mm
Number of days on which rain fell	51 days
Heaviest rainfall on any day	26.0 mm
No. of hours of sunshine	270 hrs. 20 mins.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The Bulphan Sewerage Scheme Contract is to commence on 1st April, 1973.

The North Fobbing Sewerage Scheme Tender will be out in November/December, 1973.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The principal river in the area is the Thames, on the north bank of which the Thurrock Urban District stands. In addition, the Mardyke rises above Bulphan and Orsett Fens and discharges into the Thames at Aveley. There are, in addition, various small tidal streams which also discharge into the Thames.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There were 796 cesspools and 150 pail closets in the area at the close of the year.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The problems associated with bulk refuse containers appear to have been at last resolved. By the end of the year under review the measures taken by the Cleansing Department to eliminate nuisance had produced the desired effect.

REFUSE TIPS.

In March 1972 the Deposit of Poisonous Wastes Act, 1972, received Royal Assent.

The Act has two main features. It makes it an offence to deposit on land any poisonous or polluting waste in circumstances in which it can give rise to an environmental hazard that is to say the circumstances in which it might cause danger to persons or animals or might pollute any water supply.

The Act also introduces a notification procedure under which those concerned are required to give local authorities and river authorities information about the nature and quantities of certain wastes arising or being deposited in their areas.

In the period since the date of operation of the Act to the end of 1972, the following materials (calculated in gallons) have been notified in Thurrock Area :

Oil and Sludge	Trade effluent	Acids	Solvents	Others
9,817,837	663,921	93,583	512,270	918,192

The collection of refuse is one of the functions which will be taken over by the County on re-organisation in 1974. The control of private refuse tips under the Essex County Council (Canvey Island Approaches etc.) Act will also be a County function. However, the prevention of nuisance to the inhabitants of the district will still be a district responsibility and my department will still need to keep a watchful eye on the methods of tipping. Nuisance from smells, flies and rats are always a possibility however tight the conditions imposed and this will always be the concern of the district health inspector.

SWIMMING BATHS.

There are within the area, ten swimming baths as follows:—

Public	...	...	...	...	...	1
Private	...	...	...	...	...	2
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	7

The total number of samples taken during the year was 32. Two were unsatisfactory due to the swimming baths being out of use and the plant shut off.

ALKALI ETC. WORKS.

The following works are now under the control of the Alkali Works Inspector who works very closely with the officers of the Council.

Cement Production	...	...	...	...	3
Synthetic Detergent Plant (bisulphite section)	...	...	...	...	1
Oil Refineries, etc.	...	...	...	...	4
Electricity Production	...	...	...	...	3
Nitric Acid Production	...	...	...	...	2
Recovery of non-ferrous Metals	...	...	...	...	1
Ammonia	...	...	...	...	2
Chemical Manure	...	...	...	...	1
Acid Sludge	...	...	...	...	1
Mineral Works	...	...	...	...	2

INSTALLATION OF FURNACES AND CHIMNEYS.

(1) No. of notifications of construction of new furnaces	...	...	...	...	...	5
(a) Coal fired	...	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Oil fired	...	...	...	...	...	4
(c) Gas fired	...	...	...	...	...	1

(2) No. of applications for Prior Approval ...	...	...	Nil
No. Granted ...	...	...	Nil
(3) No. of applications for Approval of Chimney Heights ...	...	...	5
No. of Approvals ...	...	...	5

SMOKE CONTROL.

Particulars of areas under smoke control are as follows:—

Area ...	...	...	5,168 acres
No. of Dwellinghouses ...	...	...	13,685
No. of Shops ...	...	...	135
No. of Schools ...	...	...	22
No. of Industrial Premises ...	...	...	19
No. of Miscellaneous Premises ...	...	...	33

Progress in bringing the area under smoke control is still depressingly slow. Another order came into operation during the year under review bringing the total to eight. The latest area covered 29 acres and 535 houses were involved. Real progress cannot be achieved in this field until the rate of bringing areas into operation is increased from the present one a year. In order to complete the programme by the end of this decade three orders a year would need to be brought into operation. Financial restrictions make this impossible at the present time and if the present halting rate of progress continues one wonders if the end of the 20th century will see the completion of Thurrock's Smoke Control programme.

AIR POLLUTION.

In the 1970 report reference was made to the Cement Liaison Committee which had been set up, consisting of industrial representatives, councillors, officers and residents of West Thurrock. It was expected that improvements which were proposed at the works would bring a decrease in the dust fallout. The average figures for the year show a downward trend but residents still have cause for complaint on many occasions and on those occasions statistics are no comfort to the complainants.

The phenomenon of "blobbing" of cement particles giving the effect of a cement dust snowstorm gives rise to much public outcry. The Alkali Works Inspector has uttered the truism that the final solution to the scourge of "blobbing" is to prevent solids from passing the dust arrestment plant. It is questionable that even the present standard of .1 grains per cubic foot will relieve us of the nuisance. The new works at Northfleet was constructed to that standard and it has not proved good enough to prevent public outcry.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION—DEPOSIT GAUGE RESULTS MILLIGRAMMES PER SQUARE METRE

	Drums Site		Kenningtons		T.B.M.		West Thurrock		DRUMS SITE DIRECTIONAL GAUGES					
	School Site		Site		Day Nursery Site		North		East		South		West	
	Total Solids	Cement	Total Solids	Cement	Total Solids	Cement	Total Solids	Cement	Total Solids	Cement	Total Solids	Cement	Total Solids	Cement
1972														
January	291	42	243	59	477	215	660	248	107	1	180	13	198	39
February	238	48	211	51	348	148	350	133	71	16	268	28	228	47
March	363	46	222	63	738	457	704	431	140	34	325	32	310	54
April	273	113	168	17	324	130	605	219	196	47	163	37	232	74
May	233	64	172	29	312	121	308	144	182	45	116	31	190	43
June	172	98	147	14	187	48	317	188	80	34	72	24	125	45
July	231	86	128	18	302	118	489	239	82	18	99	20	88	19
August	128	32	98	6	202	68	290	141	74	18	104	25	77	18
September	236	80	144	25	386	189	†	†	81	19	89	15	89	20
October	185	47	129	25	299	280	469	256	78	17	106	16	88	18
November	403	163	234	54	*	*	563	364	74	38	118	49	408	165
December	345	148	238	77	*	*	413	219	65	43	42	21	138	80

* No analysis, bottle tipped over on site.

† Funnel broken, sample not analysed.

Averages	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967
Total Solids	258	286	405	397	364	409
Cement	80	83	149	163	156	—
Total Solids	178	181	236	273	240	277
Cement	36	37	65	79	161	—
Total Solids	357	483	—	—	—	—
Cement	177	245	—	—	—	—
Total Solids	431	545	726	521	—	—
Cement	215	309	456	349	—	—
Total Solids	108	121	173	—	—	—
Cement	27	23	46	—	—	—
Total Solids	140	146	214	—	—	—
Cement	26	23	42	—	—	—
Total Solids	181	148	222	—	—	—
Cement	52	35	60	—	—	—
Total Solids	125	145	295	—	—	—
Cement	24	31	78	—	—	—

Five deposit gauges are maintained by the Council and the monthly results are forwarded to the Thameside Joint Committee for the Abatement of Atmospheric Pollution.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION — VOLUMETRIC READINGS

Mth.	GRAYS			BELHUS			STANFORD-LE-HOPE			WEST THURROCK		
	Micrograms/cu.M./Air	S.O ₂	Ratio S/S.O ₂	Micrograms/cu.M./Air	S.O ₂	Ratio S/S.O ₂	Micrograms/cu.M./Air	S.O ₂	Ratio S/S.O ₂	Micrograms/cu.M./Air	S.O ₂	Ratio S/S.O ₂
1972	Smoke			Smoke			Smoke			Smoke		
Jan.	89	111	0.80	62	140	0.44	72	104	0.69	—	—	—
Feb.	76	104	0.73	53	106	0.50	58	94	0.62	52	154	0.34
Mar.	72	107	0.67	57	116	0.49	59	102	0.58	67	108	0.62
April	50	88	0.57	22	89	0.25	25	67	0.37	24	45	0.53
May	43	68	0.63	18	74	0.24	20	65	0.31	23	49	0.47
June	48	75	0.64	20	94	0.21	19	75	0.25	24	69	0.35
July	36	64	0.56	17	78	0.22	17	57	0.30	25	54	0.46
Aug.	38	63	0.60	21	81	0.26	20	52	0.38	26	55	0.47
Sept.	58	71	0.82	45	80	0.56	35	76	0.46	51	66	0.77
Oct.	53	81	0.65	41	102	0.40	25	77	0.32	40	64	0.62
Nov.	98	173	0.56	49	118	0.41	57	108	0.52	61	99	0.61
Dec.	82	92	0.89	63	125	0.50	50	94	0.53	56	70	0.80
Averages												
1972	61.9	91.4	0.67	39	100.2	0.37	38	80.9	0.44	40.8	75.7	0.54
1971	51.7	91.2	0.58	37	114.8	0.30	37.3	103.4	0.36	44	97	0.43
1970	49.5	91.3	0.49	21.5	103.9	0.23	33.4	91.9	0.35	30.2	90.7	0.34
1969	72.1	103.6	0.69	38.7	102.5	0.38	57.8	103.7	0.56	70.5	139.5	0.51
1968	58.7	98.5	0.59	35.5	75.3	0.47	35.6	89.0	0.40	50.9	87.3	0.57
1967	78	125	0.62	44	98	0.45	50	92	0.54	68	102	0.67

WIND DIRECTION — NUMBER OF DAYS

1972	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
January	1	3	1	12	3	5	2	4
February	—	8	2	9	2	7	1	—
March	—	10	4	8	1	6	2	—
April	—	7	1	1	—	13	1	7
May	4	4	—	6	—	15	2	—
June	—	3	—	1	—	22	2	2
July	—	12	—	2	—	9	3	5
August	—	9	1	1	—	9	3	8
September	2	13	1	3	—	5	4	2
October	—	10	1	5	3	7	2	3
November	1	1	—	2	1	19	4	2
December	—	1	2	13	—	15	—	—

RODENT CONTROL.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The following table shows the work of the Rodent Staff during the year:—

	Local Authority Premises	Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)	All Other Premises	TOTAL
1. Number of properties inspected as a result of:				
(a) Notification ...	45	1041	232	1318
(b) Survey under the Act ...	—	—	—	—
(c) Otherwise ...	—	—	—	—
2. Number of properties inspected (in Sec. 1) which were found to be infested by:				
(a) Rats } Major ...	5	—	7	12
} Minor ...	32	524	91	647
(b) Mice } Major ...	1	—	—	1
} Minor ...	6	484	127	617
3. Total treatments carried out incl. retreatments ...	44	1007	208	1259

DISINFESTATION AND DISINFECTION.

As will be seen from the list which follows, the section deals with pests which are not necessarily of public health significance:—

Rooms disinfested for fleas and lice ...	54
Rooms disinfested for bugs	18
Wasps nests destroyed	67
Bee Swarms	6
Pigeons trapped	1

The department continued to provide a drain clearing service at a charge of £1.50. Thirteen drains were cleared and 24 tests applied.

During 1971, five rooms were fumigated following infectious disease and bedding was steam disinfected in one case.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

The number of licences to keep Pet Shops issued during the year was seven.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

No premises in the area are registered under the above mentioned Act.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957.

Twelve plants were licensed during the year.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963.

This Act requires establishments used for the boarding of cats or dogs to be licensed annually by the local authority.

The Council employs a qualified Veterinary Officer on a part-time basis to make periodic inspections of all establishments and to submit a report prior to applications for licences being considered. In addition routine inspections are made during the year.

During 1972 three establishments were licensed by the Council.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACTS, 1964-1970.

These Acts require Riding Establishments to be licensed annually by the local authority.

The Veterinary Officer dealing with Animal Boarding Establishments is appointed for the purpose of the inspection and licensing of these establishments.

During 1972 three establishments were licensed by the Council and two provisional licences issued.

TOYS (SAFETY) REGULATIONS, 1967.

These were made under the Consumer Protection Act, 1961, and came into operation on 1st November, 1967. They prescribe the amount of lead and other toxic metals which may be present in the paint on such toys.

Six samples were taken, five were satisfactory.

NOISE ABATEMENT.

In a country like ours where dog-lovers are in the majority it is surprising how many complaints are received regarding barking dogs. In fairness to the complainants it should be stated the problem arises from guard dogs in commercial premises and it is difficult to reach a solution, short of discontinuing their use. The department has difficulty proving nuisance since an Inspector may visit many times without hearing anything since dogs do not bark to order.

In these cases it is the Council's policy not to consider formal action and an informal approach is made to the company concerned.

Many complaints are received of noise from container depots at night and in the early morning. These depots are expanding due to the increased container traffic at the docks. Small establishments in close proximity to residential areas develop into large container bases without any apparent possibility of control by planning law. A case in point is that of a coal merchant's yard surrounded by dwellings which now deals in container haulage. There is a large gap in planning law which permits such impositions on the environment of local people. Our tight little isle cannot be that tight.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE AREA							VISITS
Atmospheric	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,571
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Caravans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	286
Dairies and Milk Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Drainage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	815
Dwellinghouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,553
Factories (Mechanical) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
Factories (Non-Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE AREA								VISITS
Fairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Food Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	631
Food Preparation Premises (Hygiene)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	604
Food Shops Inspection (Hygiene)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,026
Food Vehicles and Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186
Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
Improvement Areas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	806
Improvement Grants (Standard)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Improvement Grants (Discretionary)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	911
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210
Licensed Premises (Hygiene)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,221
Meat Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	391
Noise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	488
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act:								
Offices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	812
Wholesale Premises and Warehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Catering Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143
Staff Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Fuel Storage Depots	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pet Animals, Boarding and Riding Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Qualification Certificates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	468
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	218
Refuse Tips and Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,057
Sampling: Food and Drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	251
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	218
Swimming Baths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Mains Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Well Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Schools Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118
Scrap Metal Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shops Act, 1950 (Records and Hours)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Smoke Control	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	572
Stables and Pigsties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Waste Food Order	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Works Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Work Places	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Toy Samples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

SECTION "E"

HOUSING

NEW HOUSES.

No. of new dwellings erected during the year: —

By local authority	...	...	...	...	402
By other local authorities	...	...	...	...	1
By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	277

INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES.

1. (a)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	2,435
(b)	Number of inspections/re-inspections made for that purpose	3,553
2. (a)	Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head 1) inspected under Housing Acts	1,326
(b)	Number of inspections/re-inspections made for that purpose	1,833
3.	Number of dwellinghouses found to be unfit for human habitation, and not capable at a reasonable expense of being rendered fit (excluding Clearance Areas)	14
4.	Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those above) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	253

REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority and their Officers	99
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ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

(A) <i>Housing Act, 1957—Section 9</i>	29
--	-----	-----	-----	----

(B) *Public Health Act, 1936.*

(i) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring matters to be remedied	10
(ii) Number of dwellinghouses in which matters were remedied after service of formal notices	
(a) By owners	9
(b) By local authority in default of owner ...	—

(C) *Sections 16 and 23, Housing Act, 1957.*

(i) Number of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	5
(ii) Number of Houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1
(iii) Number of houses in respect of which undertakings not to use for human habitation were accepted	6
(iv) Number of houses in respect of which undertakings to render fit were accepted	1

(D) *Sections 17 and 18, Housing Act, 1957.*

(i) Number of houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	3
(ii) Number of houses closed	5
(iii) Parts of Building closed	—
(iv) Closing Orders Determined	2

SLUM CLEARANCE.

One Clearance Area was declared during the year. This involved 12 properties.

Slum clearance work should tend to decrease as time goes on and be replaced by rehabilitation by way of improvement.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

1. No. of Applications received: —

(a) For Improvement Grants Under the Housing Act, 1969	150
(b) Combined Improvement Grant and Qualification Certificate under the Housing Act, 1969 (included in (a) above)	24
(c) For Standard Grants Under the Housing Act, 1969	5
(d) For Combined Standard Grant and Qualification Certificate under the Housing Act, 1969 (included in (c) above)	NIL

2. No. of Notices of Approval issued:—

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (a) For Improvement Grants (under Housing Act, 1969) | 134 |
| (b) For Standard Grants (under the Housing Act, 1969) | 7 |

IMPROVEMENT OF DWELLING HOUSES.**(a) Individual House Improvement.**

The increase in the amount of the department's work in the house improvement field continued. During the year 356 enquiries were raised which resulted in visits being made to the properties concerned and advisory information, application forms and Schedules of Work being sent in appropriate cases to the enquirers. The total number of grant applications rose from 136 in 1971 to 155 in 1972. The great majority of these were from owner/occupiers or in respect of vacant properties which were intended for owner/occupation, on completion of the grant works. Almost all applications related to the provision of amenities, combined with renovations, to existing houses which were to remain single dwellings; in a few cases (notably Coppid Hall, North Stifford), applications related to the conversion of existing properties into smaller, self-contained, fully-improved units.

The number of Improvement and Standard Grant Applications approved during the year was 141, as compared with 148 in 1971 and 111 in 1970. Most approvals were made under the Improvement Grant Scheme, which offers greater financial benefits in return for a higher improvement level, rather than the Standard Grant scheme.

Facilities exist for interim grant payments to be made and during the year 57 such payments were made. Final payments were made in 118 cases.

One of the functions of the Improvement Section is the preparation of plans and specifications for schemes of improvement for properties acquired by the Council as the result of Purchase Notices. During the year, 15 such schemes were prepared for implementation by the Estates Manager.

(b) General Improvement Area.

Following the declaration of the Grays East General Improvement Area in July, 1971, impetus was given by various publicity exercises and surveys during 1972.

Basic statistical information found on survey prior to the declaration showed the following:—

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (a) No. of Houses found to be substantially improved
at the time of survey | 172 |
| (b) No. of Houses requiring substantial improvement | 361 |

(c) No. of Houses subject to Demolition or Closing Orders, or undertakings not to re-let	3
	<hr/> 536

During 1972, two properties were demolished, leaving 534 dwellings in the area.

The ownership situation at the beginning of the year showed:—

(a) No. of owner/occupied houses	283
(b) No. of tenanted houses	243
(c) No. of vacant houses	10
	<hr/> 536

Since the time of survey, the trend has been for previously-tenanted dwellings, which become vacant in this area, to be sold to owner/occupiers and in many cases improvements are carried out either before re-occupation or immediately afterwards. Building Societies generally require as a condition of advance that certain improvements and renovations be carried out and this results in grant applications in most cases where new owner/occupation is involved.

In 1972, 28 grant applications were received in respect of properties in the General Improvement Area, bringing a total of 43 applications received since the declaration of the area. Of the 28 applications in 1972, 18 were from owner/occupiers or in respect of vacant property and 10 were in respect of existing tenanted dwellings. During the year 30 grant approvals were issued for properties in the area. Comparative figures for 1971 were 19 applications received and 14 approvals issued.

Authority was obtained to acquire six houses found to be unfit and incapable of being made fit at reasonable expense and Improvement Schemes for these dwellings will be prepared by the Improvement Section in due course.

On the periphery of the General Improvement Area, or within the main boundary, a number of Clearance Areas had been declared at an earlier stage involving 71 unfit houses and four other dwellings. The demolition of the majority of these 75 dwellings was completed during the year 1972, the ultimate intention being to amend the General Improvement Area boundaries to incorporate the cleared sites for environmental amenity use. Other environmental work involving the re-surfacing of back accessways throughout the General Improvement Area was completed by the Council during the year. The Council also authorised the payment of a special supplementary grant for re-construction to approved standards of defective front boundaries in

the General Improvement Area. This grant was made initially on the basis of 50% of final account costs or £10, whichever was the lower. In the light of re-appraisal of rising costs, the maximum grant figure was later raised to £20.

Surveys were undertaken during the year for a variety of purposes. All owner/occupiers were circularised regarding the advantages to them of the grant schemes and invited to contact the Department. Owner/occupiers responding to this invitation were visited and the necessary advisory information, schedules etc. provided for them. All tenanted properties were visited on a door-to-door basis. Correspondence was taken up with landlords in appropriate cases but no compulsory improvement notices were served during the year, since the emphasis within this area is upon a voluntary and co-operative exercise. A survey was also undertaken to determine the extent of front boundary renovation needed and it was found that 229 front boundaries required reconstruction. During the year 19 applications were received and approved for the supplementary grant available for the purpose and all owners and tenants of the 229 houses referred to above were circularised.

As part of the general policy of publicising availability of grants, particularly in the General Improvement Area, the opportunity was taken to demonstrate for a period of a fortnight in December an improved house in Wood Street which was kindly made available to the Council for this purpose by the owner.

The following table indicates grant applications made, approvals given and payments made since the declaration of the General Improvement Area.

Total No. of Dwellings in Area	TOTAL Grant Applications Made		TOTAL Grants Approved		GRANT Payments Made	
	Standard	Improve- ment	Standard	Improve- ment	Standard	Improve- ment
534	2	41	2	36	1	21

A number of contacts took place between the Council's officers and officers of a housing association, but no fruitful result emerged during the year.

(c) Improvement Areas Declared under Previous Legislation.

Five Improvement Areas, declared under the Housing Act, 1964, remain operative and progress within these areas was maintained. Final Improvement Notices were served in seven cases. As a result of compulsory action, 10 dwellings were improved. Voluntary action by owners resulted in the improvement of a further

11 dwellings.

(d) Compulsory Improvement of Individual Dwellings.

The powers available under Housing Act, 1964, Section 19, (whereby tenants may apply to the Council to exercise its powers to secure improvement of individual dwellings) were not required to be used during the year. Cases which may have come within this category were dealt with by informal action. One notice, served in a previous year under this procedure, was complied with during the year.

HOUSING STATISTICS (AMENITIES).

Information arising from the 1971 National Census regarding amenities provided for households within the district is given below: —

<i>Number of Households</i>	...	...	...	...	39,325
Number of Households having—					
(a) Exclusive use of hot water, fixed bath and inside flush toilet	...	...	...	...	34,724
(b) Shared hot water supply	...	...	...	...	286
(c) No hot water supply	...	...	...	...	1,465
(d) Shared bath or shower	...	...	...	...	314
(e) No bath or shower	...	...	...	...	2,163
(f) Shared inside flush toilet	...	...	...	...	286
(g) Outside toilet					
(i) Exclusive use	...	...	...	...	3,382
(ii) Shared use	...	...	...	...	118
(iii) No flush toilet	...	...	...	...	196

If this information is to be regarded as accurate it is evident that we have a long way to go to ensure that every household is provided with the basic amenities. It must be realised, however, that these figures relate to households and not dwellings. It is apparent that these figures include those dwellings which, although provided with all amenities, have married sons or daughters etc. living at home and share the facilities of the house. The figures cannot, therefore, be taken as representing the total number of *dwellings* lacking amenities within the various classifications.

REPAIR OF DWELLINGS.

In addition to the service of Notices under Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936 and Section 9, Housing Act, 1957, mainly concerning tenanted properties, there are occasions when owner/occupiers are financially unable to carry out essential repairs. It is

Council policy where such cases of hardship exist, and the statutory conditions are satisfied, to serve Notice under Section 93, Public Health Act, 1936, as extended by Section 26, Public Health Act, 1961. This is done with the full co-operation of the owner of the dwelling and enables the Council to carry out works in default after nine days. The cost of such works is put as a charge on the property with repayments agreed between the Treasurer and Accountant and the owner. In cases of financial difficulty only the interest on the expenditure is recovered and this may be met by the Department of Social Security where the department's criteria is satisfied.

VERMINOUS PREMISES.

During the year 72 rooms were disinfested for fleas or bugs, representing a marked decrease on last year's figures. Lindane has proved particularly effective in the control of these and other insect pests.

In addition, the department is called upon to treat rooms for other insect pests, not of public health significance, and during the year 16 such disinfestations were carried out.

OVERCROWDING.

Forty-six inspections were made to dwellinghouses in connection with alleged overcrowding.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

One licensed caravan site exists in the district at Corringham. It has 18 standings for residential use and, in the main, presents no problems.

The Council is continuing negotiations with the County Council of Essex with a view to the establishment of a Gipsy Caravan site but, although a site is under consideration, no firm decision has been taken on the matter. The need for a Gipsy Caravan site continues to exist, but until sufficient sites are available on a National basis, the overall problem will not be resolved.

The position in the Urban District regarding licensed sites is as follows:—

(1) No. of cases during the year in which a site licence was granted	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(2) Total number of licensed sites	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED.

During the year 2,472 complaints were received and dealt with by the department.

SECTION "F"

PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1 — INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

PREMISES (1)	Number in Register (2)	Number of inspec- tions (3)	Number of Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities...	17	9	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	373	121	17	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises) ...	—	—	—	—
Total ...	380	130	17	—

2 — Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

PARTICULARS (1)	Number of cases in which defects were				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	2	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):—					
(a) Insufficient ...	3	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	4	4	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	9	1	—	—	—
Total ...	18	7	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORKERS.

There are two employers of outworkers as defined in Section 133 of the Act, in this area.

A register of outworkers resident in the district is kept, the number so registered being 83.

SECTION "G"

SHOPS AND OFFICES

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

Shops Act, 1950.

Shops (Early Closing) Days Act, 1965.

Young Persons (Employment) Acts, 1938-64.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

CLOSING ORDERS.

- (1) Grays Thurrock — Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, 7 p.m.
Friday, 8 p.m. Saturday, 9 p.m.

Art needlework Dealers, Bakers, Boot and Shoe Merchants, Butchers, Chemists, China and Glass Merchants, Corn Merchants, Dairymen, Drapers, Furnishers, Gentlemen's Outfitters, Ironmongers and Hardware Merchants, Jewellers, Oil and Colour Merchants, Photographers, Sewing Machine Agents and Stationers.

- (2) North and South Stifford, West and Little Thurrock.
Tobacconists — Weekdays, 9.30 p.m. Saturday, 10 p.m.

Sunday Trading Exemptions.

Parts of Grays (Old High Street from Market Place to Grays Beach).

Photographic requisites. Sale of articles for bathing or fishing, toys, souvenirs, fancy goods, books, stationery, photographs, reproductions & postcards.

SHOPS ACTS, 1950—1965.

64 visits were carried out but no notices served.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

Registration and General Inspections:

Premises	Registra- tions dur- ing 1972	Total No. of Registered Premises	First Inspect'ns in 1972
Offices	6	185	51
Retail Shops	30	531	369
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	3	15	11
Catering Establishments & Canteens	5	95	90
Fuel Storage Depots	—	2	1

Total number of inspections and re-inspections during the year was 1,064.

Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises.

Class of Premises	No. of Persons Employed
Offices	2,375
Retail Shops	2,929
Wholesale Dept. Warehouses	185
Catering Establishments	644
Canteens	163
Fuel Storage Depots	9
	<hr/>
TOTAL	6,305
	<hr/>
Males	2,558
Females	3,747

Analysis of Contraventions.

Section	Number of Contraventions Found
4 Cleanliness	11
6 Temperature	19
7 Ventilation	3
8 Lighting	4
9 Sanitary Conveniences	29
10 Washing Facilities	2
12 Clothing Accommodation	5
15 Eating Facilities	1
16 Floors, Passages, Stairs	10
24 First Aid	40
Other Matters	66
	<hr/>
TOTAL	190
	<hr/>

Exemptions.

No applications for exemptions were made during the year.

Regulations.

Regulations regarding lighting, ventilation, cleanliness and facilities for the drying of clothing have not yet been made by the Minister but a circular has been issued which gives guidance to local authorities for the purpose of enforcing Section 8 relating to lighting.

Accidents.

The Act requires that the enforcing authority be notified forthwith of any accident occurring on the premises which

(a) causes the death of a person employed to work on the premises

or

(b) disables any such person for more than three days.

Twenty-nine accidents were notified during the year, an increase of six on the previous year.

Accidents were of a widely diverse nature and did not involve contraventions of the Act.

REPORTED ACCIDENTS, 1972

Primary cause	Nature of Injury										
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
		Fractures and Dis-locations	Sprains and Strains	Internal Injury	Ampu-tations	Open Wounds and Surface Injury	Bruising, Crushing and Con-cussion	Burns	Multiple Injuries of a Different Nature	Other Injuries	TOTAL
Machinery (power and non-power)	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	4
Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Falls of persons	1	1	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	7
Stepping on or striking against object or person	1	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	6
Handling goods (not otherwise specified)	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	4
Struck by falling object	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Fires and explosions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Due to electricity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Use of hand tools	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Not otherwise specified	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	4
Total	3	2	—	1	10	10	1	1	1	29

Notices Served.

Details of Requirements made under the Act during the year are as follows:—

Requirement	Number
Provide thermometer	15
Provide adequate means of heating	4
Provide adequate ventilation	3
Provide adequate lighting to work areas	4
Provide/Cleanse and/or redecorate W.C.	35
Provide storage for staff clothing	5
Provide suitable washing facilities	2
Provide and fix staircase handrail	2
Repair or reconstruct yard paving and steps	4
Repair or renew floors	3
Provide first aid equipment	40
Repair/Cleanse window and doors	4
Provide copy of "Abstract of the Act"	39
Remove obstructions	6
Complete Offices, Shops and Railway Act Registration Form	19
Repair roof and eavesgutters	4
Provide suitable eating facilities	1

SECTION "H"

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

DAIRIES.

Within the Urban District 5 premises are registered as Dairies under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959. They are essentially distribution depots and no handling of bulk milk is involved.

RETAIL MILK SHOPS.

Nineteen licences were issued during the year in respect of the sale of designated milk under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1963.

Licences in force under these Regulations are as follows:—

(a)	Dealers	(pre-packed)	for untreated milk	...	15
(b)	„	„	„ pasteurised milk	...	112
(c)	„	„	„ sterilised milk	...	117
(d)	„	„	„ ultra heat treated milk		31

MILK SAMPLES.

(a) *Bacteriological.*

No milk pasteurising plants are situated within the Urban District and all milk retailed in the District is processed at plants within the areas of nearby authorities. The sampling of milk to establish satisfactory pasteurisation (Phosphatase Test), keeping qualities (Methylene Blue Test), and sterilisation (Turbidity Test), is carried out every week.

From the following table it will be seen that six samples failed the Methylene Blue Test. Further samples were taken which proved satisfactory.

GRADE	No. taken	Phosphatase Test		Methylene Blue Test			Colony Count		Turbidity Test	
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Void	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed
Pasteurised	206	205	1	200	—	6	—	—	—	—
Sterilised	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Ultra Heat Treated	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Total	211	205	1	200	—	6	3	—	2	—

(b) *Biological.*

Eight samples were taken all of which were satisfactory.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There were two licensed slaughterhouses in the district until the 15th September, 1972, both being used from Monday to Saturday.

One slaughterhouse ceased being used on the above-mentioned date. The one remaining continues in use from Monday to Saturday.

MEAT INSPECTION.

5,337 animals were slaughtered during the year.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Goats
Number killed	1333	14	NIL	1236	2754	—
Number inspected						
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	—	—	—	3	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	170	—	—	32	293	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci ...	12.83	—	—	2.58	10.74	—
<i>Tuberculosis Only</i>						
Whole carcasses ocndemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	36	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	1.3	—
<i>Cysticercosis</i>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	15	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted for treat- ment by refrigeration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of number in- spected affected with Cysticercosis ...	1.12	—	—	—	—	—

MEAT CONDEMNED.

The total weight of meat condemned (including offal) at both slaughterhouses during the year amounted to 4,616 lbs.

SLAUGHTERMEN.

Seven slaughtermen were licensed in accordance with the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1968.

UN SOUND FOOD (Voluntary Surrendered).

Commodity	cwts.	qtrs.	lbs.
2,951 Tins Fruit	28	3	6
1,176 „ Vegetables	10	2	5
298 „ Milk Puddings	3	—	5
237 „ Meat	5	3	24
160 „ Fruit Juice and Vegetable Juice	1	2	11
166 „ Milk	1	—	12
51 „ Fish	—	—	22
22 „ Spaghetti and Ravioli	—	—	20
16 „ Soup	—	—	15
11 „ Jam and Marmalade	—	—	11
5 „ Apple Pudding	—	—	3
4 „ Cream	—	—	2
5 „ Baby Food	—	—	1
4 „ Drinking Chocolate	—	—	2
9 Jars Meat Extract	—	—	3
4 „ Beverages	—	—	4
4 Bottles Sauce	—	—	2
4 „ Cooking Oil	—	—	5
1,300 Packets Biscuits, Cereals and Cake Mix	255	2	25
58 „ Fats	—	1	1
37 „ Dried Fruit	—	—	21
36 „ Stuffing	—	—	9
24 „ Confectionery	—	—	4
24 „ Nuts	—	—	9
21 „ Flour	—	1	7
6 „ Spices and Seasoning	—	—	5
4 „ Custard Powder and Cornflour	—	—	1
2 „ Cheese	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$

Commodity	cwts.	qtrs.	lbs.
3,835 Packets Frozen Foods	14	—	2
1,046 „ „ „ Weights unspecified			
88 „ Ice Cream „ „			
4 „ Buns „ „			
180 Bars Nougat „ „			
1 Jar Pickled Onions (1 gallon)			
36 Eggs			
Potatoes	4	1	24
Fish	3	—	2
Poultry and Rabbits	13	2	7
Bacon, Ham and Cooked Meats	4	—	16
Beef	14	1	4
Pork	6	2	18
Lamb	5	—	20
Offal	3	1	11
Sausages	2	—	24
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TOTAL	378	3	22

All condemned food is collected by the department and disposed of on the Council's Refuse Tip under supervision.

ICE-CREAM SAMPLES.

208 samples of ice cream were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination, with the following results:

<i>Ministry's Provisional Grading</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>
Grade I	141
Grade II	33
Grade III	12
Grade IV	22

Five Ice Lolly samples were also taken and proved satisfactory, i.e. had a pH value of less than 4.5.

Sample	Ice Cream				Ice Lollies	
	Provisional Grade				Passed	Failed
	I	2	3	4		
Vehicle	11	4	5	4	—	—
Premises	130	29	7	18	5	—

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960.

2,287 inspections and re-inspections were made to retail food premises, restaurants, cafes, works and school canteens, etc.

Arising from such inspections the following requirements were requested to ensure compliance with the Regulations:—

Requirements	Number
Cleanse/Repair and/or redecorate walls and ceiling	106
Cleanse or renew equipment	34
Provide suitable refuse facilities	5
Provide soap, towels and nailbrushes	12
Display "Wash your Hands" Notices	18
Provide satisfactory accommodation for outdoor clothing	2
Provide adequate and suitable washing facilities ...	58
Provide clean, washable clothing for foodhandlers	1
Provide, cleanse/repair and/or renew sinks ...	7
Cleanse/repair or renew floor surfaces	33
Repair and/or renew wall tiles	5
Provide adequate foodstores and refrigerators ...	1
Provide/repair/cleanse shelves and working surfaces	39
Renew defective internal surfaces of food stores and refrigerators	4
Provide supply of hot water to wash-hand basin ...	11
Cleanse/repair/renew doors	7
Cleanse/repair windows and skylights	9
Provide adequate ventilation	9
Provide adequate lighting	7
Cleanse refrigerator	5
Ensure no smoking by foodhandlers	2
Remove obstructions (goods, etc.) from staircases and sanitary accommodation	7
Remove accumulations of rubbish from yard ...	4
Repair rainwater downpipe	1
Repair roof	1
Repair yard surface	1
Effectively seal off obsolete drainage outlet ...	1
Eradicate mice	1
Maintain an improved standard of cleanliness throughout premises	5

CLASSIFICATION OF FOOD PREMISES.

A table follows which gives details of the various types of food premises in the district controlled by the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations.

Hospital kitchens are exempt from the provisions of the Regulations and one would have thought that this was no great cause for concern in an organisation whose function is the restoration of health. Recent events have given cause to change this complacent attitude, in one case at least.

In the midst of widespread reconstruction works at a hospital in the area kitchen staff do the best they can in an outdated structure surrounded by demolition and building works. Suggestions that the replacement of the kitchen be brought forward in the programme bring the reply that difficulties would arise with the contractors—and the mortuary must be renewed first! ! !

Medical staff show a commendable enthusiasm for infection control but it would appear that the administrators decide the priorities. Premises which do not enjoy such exemption would not have been allowed such leniency.

TRADE	No. of Premises	No. of Pre- mises fitted to comply with Reg. 16	No. of Pre- mises to which Reg. 19 applies	No. of Pre- mises fitted to comply with Reg. 19
Butchers	62	62	62	62
Grocery & Provision Merchants	87	87	87	87
Fruiterers & Greengrocers	52	52	52	52
Fishmongers (incl. Fish Fryers)	28	28	28	28
Sugar Confectionery	77	77	63	63
Flour Confectionery	25	25	25	25
Bakehouses ...	10	10	10	10
Cafes & Restaurants	65	65	65	65
Works Canteens ...	69	69	69	69
School Canteens ...	63	63	63	63
Licensed Premises ...	71	71	71	71
Clubs	48	48	48	48
General Stores incl. Supermarkets	59	59	59	59

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955—Section 16.

311 premises are currently registered under the above section for:

- (a) the preparation or manufacture of sausages, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale;
or,
- (b) the sale, manufacture or storage of ice cream.

A considerable number of registered premises under (a) above relate to domestic premises where the occupier engages in the peeling of shrimps. Only two premises are registered for the manufacture of ice cream under (b) above.

FOOD COMPLAINTS.

108 complaints relating to the sale of unsatisfactory food were made to the department.

Complaints are classified as follows:—

Uncon- firmed	Dirty Milk Bottle	Foreign Bodies in Milk	Insects in Food	Foreign Bodies in Food	Decomposition or stale Food	Mouldy Food	Miscellaneous
12	3	6	12	41	11	17	6

The level of complaint still continues high. Manufacturers maintain that the overall picture is the same but that a higher percentage of the complaints are brought to the public health inspector. This is not undesirable since the public health inspector from his experience and expertise can perhaps make suggestions for improvement which would not be possible if the department were not involved.

It will be seen that a little less than 25% of the complaints resulted in prosecution.

I have never quite accepted that prosecution should be the automatic procedure unless in the case of the complete recalcitrant if there is a legal case. So much can be done by co-operation, discussion and advice that might not be achieved by the legal process.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS (FOOD COMPLAINTS).

Twenty-five prosecutions were taken during the year. Details are given below:—

Taken under Section 2—Food & Drugs Act, 1955

Date of Hearing	Detail of Case	Fine	Costs
19/ 1/72	Sale of Mouldy Sausages	£20	£2
21/ 1/72	Greenfly in Salad Roll	£30	£10
8/ 2/72	Cardboard in Beefsteak Pie	£15	—
10/ 3/72	Metal in Fruit and Nut Chocolate ...	£25	£5
10/ 3/72	Maggot in Home Bake Mix	£40	£5
28/ 4/72	Metal Spring in Chipolata Sausage ...	£30	£5
17/ 5/72	Insect in Bacon Roll	£25	£10
17/ 5/72	Foreign Material in Prawn in Batter	£10	—
17/ 5/72	Carton of Fresh-Double-Cream—Sour	£3	£2
30/ 5/72	Foreign Material in Bubble Gum ...	£15	£5
14/ 6/72	Mouldy Minced Steak Pie	£10	£3
5/ 7/72	Mouse Dropping adhering to Buttered Bread Roll	£25	£5
5/ 7/72	Dirt on Surface of Bread Rolls ...	£25	£5
19/ 7/72	Cigarette end in batter of fried fish ...	£15	£5
16/ 8/72	Mouldy Steak and Kidney Pie ...	£20	£5
2/ 8/72	Beetle in Cheese	£10	—
23/ 8/72	Piece of twig in $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of Milk ...	£20	£5
25/ 8/72	Cigarette End in Bread Roll	£30	£5
18/10/72	Ants in packet of Scones	£5	£5
11/10/72	Mouldy pork pie with Egg	£20	£5
11/10/72	Maggots in Packet of Bacon	£20	£5
6/10/72	Metal in Loaf of Bread	£50	£5
15/11/72	Fly in Bottle of Coca Cola	£10	£5
6/12/72	Mouldy Swiss Roll	£25	£10
6/12/72	Bluebottle embedded in Loaf of Bread	£40	£10

IMPORTED FOOD REGULATIONS, 1968—Orsett Container Base.

2,651 Food Containers (39,765 tons) were passed through the Base of which 509 Containers were examined in detail involving a total of 7,868 tons of food.

		Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	lbs.
564	Cans Stewed Steak—Leaking ...	1	13	3	27
389	„ Apple Juice—Rusty and Leaking		6	2	1
8	„ Fruit—Damaged and Leaking ...		1	—	11
	Honey —Contaminated ...		6	2	1
	Rice „ ...		1	—	20
	Dried Apricots „ ...		1	1	24
	Dried Peas „ ...			1	12
	Gluten „ ...			1	—
	Apricot Kernels „ ...				20
36	Cans Lager—Damaged and Leaking				
6	26 oz. bottles of Wine—Broken and Leaking				
22	gallons Wine—Contaminated				
TOTAL		2	11	2	4

Report of the Public Analyst

During the year 1972, 357 articles of food and drugs were examined. Of these 16 were taken formally, 302 informally, and 39 submitted as complaints.

The number adulterated or about which some adverse comment was made was 67. The incidence of criticisms may be classified as follows:—

	No. of samples examined	No. of samples adulterated, etc.
Milk	11	—
Other foods	308	65
Drugs	38	2

Last year 28 complaint articles of food were submitted as compared with 39 this year and of these 35 were considered justified, supporting the comment made last year that the public is becoming more complaint conscious.

Foreign matter present in one milk bottle consisted of a piece of twig 11/16 in. long and 3/64 in. in diameter, but on ignition there was no odour of burning protein so that it was impossible to state definitely whether it had been present in the milk or not before the bottle was opened. The green matter on the base of another consisted of algae which the washing process had been insufficient to remove, and the white deposit in a third was caused by typical cheese micro-organisms and was readily soluble in weak ammonia.

The unpleasant taste and odour of a can of condensed milk was thought to have been caused by a faulty seam in the can having allowed cooling water containing proteolytic bacteria to gain access during this process.

The discolouration on a half pound pack of butter was found to be due to dried coffee extract, and as the coloured material was present only on the surface near where a knife had penetrated, it was thought to have been introduced when the butter was cut into two pieces in the home, but the butter in another packet was mouldy and unfit for sale.

Several complaints were received as a result of foreign matter in bread. One loaf contained a piece of sisal or hemp fibre used for fastening a flour bag, and a half roll contained a fair sized portion of a cigarette stub. Gear oil from shafting was found in a loaf and also in a bread roll, while another bread roll had been placed on a dirty baking sheet after shaping and had picked up pieces of burnt dough. Very fine particles of dust in a loaf were thought to be due to dust blown from a ledge in the upper part of the bakery, and the base of another loaf contained the leg of a bluebottle, while, submitted separately but from the same loaf, was the head of a bluebottle. Mouse dirt was found in yet another loaf, but suspected mouse dirt in a doughnut consisted of pieces of blackcurrant, although it is unusual to use blackcurrant jam in

doughnuts. Two pieces of material stated to have been found in a corned beef sandwich were identified as pieces of finger nail from a human hand. A piece of some type of rodent faeces was found in a can of fruit salad, and the core of a pear, found in a baby food, was heavily coated with cereal. The mould in another baby food was thought to be due to the container having been left open and then closed, or the tin might have had a leak which permitted the mould spores to enter and develop. A third baby food contained what appeared to be a dead granary weevil which had probably been cooked indicating that the complaint was justified.

A beetle found in a can of peaches was identified as *Trechus Quadristriatus* Schrank and, although not a pest of food, it is usually found in dark places so that it had probably taken refuge in a dark can before it was filled with the fruit.

A maggot was found in a packet of figs and, although a fly seldom lays one egg only, no more could be found in the packet, so it was suggested that the stock at the shop should be examined carefully. A wood louse was submitted as having been found in a fish and chip meal, but from the condition of the insect it was impossible to believe that it could have passed through a frying process, though it might have gained access by some other means and have then died. Foreign matter present in a steak and kidney pie consisted of a piece of hide with attached hairs and had come from the head of a cow or an ox, and some bacon with an unpleasant taste was thought to be the result of faulty curing, although most of the bacteria had been destroyed during the cooking. A school meals supervisor thought some English lamb served as part of a meal was tough and left a sour taste in the mouth, but bacteriological examination proved that it was satisfactory when submitted for examination, although it may have been decomposing slightly before it was cooked and that the bacteria had been destroyed during cooking.

The contents of a can of chopped pork with ham contained about five small patches of dirt probably present in the can before filling and transferred to the meat, but the black material in a chicken chop suey were particles of burnt food. Four small pellets found in frozen cod in vegetable sauce consisted entirely of vegetable matter, including a bad pea, and had probably been collected in the vining process and overlooked by the examiner.

Tobacco ash and carbonised tobacco leaf were found embedded in a piece of hard cheese and a small quantity of material found in a chewing gum appeared to be shellac gum.

A complaint was received about the flavour of a salad cream owing to the manufacturers using either dilute acetic acid or spirit vinegar instead of malt or wine vinegar with the result that their more delicate odour and flavour were lacking.

A blackcurrantade, reported to have made two children at an infants school sick, was found to contain 123 grains per 10 gallons of saccharin, whereas the maximum quantity permitted under the Soft Drinks Regulations 1964, is 28 grains per 10 gallons, and a bottle of Lemon drink, stated to be very gassy, was heavily contaminated with a wild yeast which had caused the drink to ferment.

A prawn ball alleged to be dirty, must have been placed in some general dirt before dipping into the batter with the result that some of the dirt had been absorbed in the batter during frying. The remains of a Chinese meal were submitted for examination because they were suspected of causing pain and vomiting, but the bacterial count was very low and the product appeared quite satisfactory for its type. A yogurt opened on the day of purchase had a sour taste and a smell of yeast. It contained some 20 million yeasts per gramme and these had caused the very unpleasant odour and flavour and had suppressed the normal yogurt bacteria.

The quality of a golden syrup was unsatisfactory owing to a strong black treacle flavour because the inversion of the sugar by acid and the subsequent concentration of the syrup had been carried too far.

The filling of some cream buns consisted of imitation cream and should have been described as such and a product, labelled as "Fresh Milk Concentrate" was not concentrated to twice its original volume. The sale of a product of this type would appear to contravene the Condensed Milk Regulations, but if a dairy wishes to sell a product of this type it should first seek an alteration in the law.

Two dead insects were found between the cardboard insert and the metal cap of a jar of salad dressing, although not in the product itself, but the manufacturers should have exercised more care and the word "sterilised" on the label of a jar of sterilised cream was in such small print that it was hardly legible.

A strawberry dessert had a cream topping equivalent to 10% of the total contents, but cream was not declared among the ingredients, and the ingredients list of a fresh salad included cut beans, which were absent, but not peas which were present.

The label "Spoon Foods" on a grape jelly was not thought to be sufficient indication that it was an infant's food and not a jam jelly and some canned peaches described as "in heavy syrup" were satisfactory except that the word "heavy" should have been omitted since the soluble solids were only 17.2% whereas for heavy syrup they should be 20%.

A label describing a breakfast cereal as "Extra G High Protein Cereal with Iron" was considered misleading. "Extra G" is meaningless and "High Protein Cereal" is incorrect when much of

the added protein consisted of milk protein and soya flour protein, nor was there any mention that it had been manufactured abroad.

Although analysis showed that two samples of unlabelled cheese complied with the Cheese Regulations, they were not labelled in accordance with the requirements of the regulations.

A product labelled as "Stewed Steak" contained only 89.9% of meat whereas stewed steak must contain not less than 95% of meat. It contained 0.5% of added cereal and must be described as "Stewed Steak with Gravy" or "Stewed Steak with Cereal". The weight was also incorrectly given on the label.

Some sausages were submitted with the complaint that they contained more sage and onion stuffing than meat, but analysis showed that the meat content complied with the regulations. The illustration of two compressed tongues fitted tightly against each other on the label of a can when only one small tongue with an excess of loose fat and jelly was present in the can was considered misleading. Some canned mixed vegetables were stated to contain "egg plant" whereas in England we now refer to "aubergines", and the word "peas" was incorrectly spelt as "pees". Tamales in Chili Gravy were stated to contain "Masa" which is the Spanish word for pastry and not understood in this country and it should have been correctly declared as dough.

The drained weight of some meatless steaks in sauce was only 41% whereas the meat in real meat in gravy or in sauce must contain not less than 60% of meat and, as meatless products do not generally shrink on cooking, the drained weight should have been not less than 60%. The label also bore an illustration of tomatoes and onion not present in the pack. A product described as French Dressing did not contain the correct ingredients for a French Dressing and was considered to be an evasion of the Salad Cream Regulations, whereas a Fruit Chutney was satisfactory, but the ingredients were listed in the wrong order.

Some comminuted orange juice contained 480 parts per million of sulphur dioxide and 720 parts per million of benzoic acid, thereby contravening the Preservatives Regulations. If the juice had been imported specifically for manufacturing purposes and allowance were made for the preservatives present, when used for manufacture, it could be satisfactory. An apple concentrate consisted of a treated apple concentrate and should have been labelled to this effect.

Two samples of canned Mackerel were stated to be in natural oil, instead of in natural juice and a product described as "Fruit 'n Nuts" consisted of two varieties of sultanas together with peanuts, the peanuts being twice the quantity of the fruit, while the ingredients of some candied peel were also incorrectly listed.

A concentrated beef bouillon contained about 3% of beef extract in the whole product, and was therefore not a concentrated beef bouillon and the label carried no list of ingredients. Three samples of concentrated yeast extract were really all the same product, but bore labels implying that they were different. The label on some Trihexitin capsules stated to contain protein, but made no mention of the type of protein present, nor were the ingredients correctly listed in accordance with the Labelling of Food Order or Regulations. The manufacturers suggested these capsules were a medicine and not a food, but this could not be agreed since they are stated to be used in connection with the Trihexitin reducing plan and the quantities of protein, fats and calories were quoted.

A medicine containing hyoscyamine was labelled correctly by the manufacturers, but the retailer had omitted to insert his name and address, and a mixture, claimed to soothe pain and fever, was therefore a medicine but the label did not list the active ingredients.

A member of the public complained that a toothpaste delivered to his house as a free sample had caused swollen and sore lips, but the toothpaste must obviously have been made in quantities to fill several thousand tubes at a time and, as nothing could be found to cause trouble, it was thought this was a clear case of hypersensitivity on the part of the complainant.

Some white pellets found on the floor of a container from Australia were found to consist of maleic anhydride, which is used mostly as a co-polymer in the manufacture of plastics. It is considered to be a powerful irritant and to cause burns and they had probably been present in an earlier load, but had not been cleared out when unloading.

FOOD LEGISLATION 1972

This year has been a busy one for new and proposed legislation and also for various proposals regarding food directives, which will result from our entry into the European Common Market. What these latter will mean eventually is not yet known and so it is unnecessary to comment on them at the present time.

The Trade Descriptions Act 1972 was passed to cover omissions from the Trade Descriptions Act 1968 and requires goods to be marked with their country of origin, doing away with the mark "foreign produce" except in the case of mixed goods including generally foods such as mixed fruit or tea which may be derived from more than one country.

The Poisons Act 1972 results from the passing of the Medicines Act 1968 and arranges for the control of the sale of poisons when

the Medicines Act comes into full operation. Practically the whole of the Pharmacy and poisons Act will now be repealed insofar as it affects Local Authorities.

The Labelling of Food (Amendment) Regulations 1972 were issued largely because of weaknesses discovered in the 1970 Regulations and both sets of regulations came into force at the same time, 1st or 5th January, 1973. Since the 1970 Regulations occupy 48 pages and the Amendment Regulations a further 14 pages it would have been an advantage to all concerned if revised regulations could have been issued embodying the amendments. In your analyst's opinion the continued exemption of catering packs from labelling control is a matter requiring urgent attention at the present time. More and more manufacturers are beginning to realise the advantage of labelling their products as catering packs in order to avoid regulations, but the products are being sold in the retail markets.

The Lead in Food (Amendment) Regulations. This amendment has been issued in order to reduce the quantity of lead to 0.5 parts per million in food as consumed by infants. It results from the discovery that the lead content of canned infant foods was excessive and was helping to cause mild lead poisoning in infants.

The Bread and Flour Amendment Regulations 1972. These regulations were issued in September and came into force in November. They permit the addition of azodicarbonamide and L cysteine hydrochloride to flour and allow iron to be added as citrate or sulphate to flour instead of reduced iron. They also permit Vitamin B₁, nicotinamide, and nicotinic acid to be used in any form complying with the requirements of the British Pharmacopoeia.

Date Marking of Food. There has been considerable discussion in recent years about the necessity or advisability of prepacked foods being marked with their date of manufacture, date of packing, date before which they should be sold, or with other useful guidance for the purchaser. This is a matter of greatest importance both to the public and to the manufacturer and the Food Standards Committee's report points out that the present laws are ineffective in preventing the sale of stale or otherwise unacceptable foods. The report also says that the voluntary marking by manufacturers will not be sufficiently rapid to bring about the necessary changes so that some form of legislation must be introduced, and recommends that foods should be divided into various categories with different types of markings so that manufacturers or packers should be able further to decide which type he wishes to adopt, whether, for example, the mark should state the date of packing, the date by which sale should be effected or the date by which the food should be eaten, bearing in mind the desire to bring our food laws

into line with international legislation generally. The final recommendation is that food manufacturers should be invited to comment on the report and that the Committee should then, with the Ministers' agreement, consider these and make a further report to the Ministers—a recommendation which must be heartily supported, as there is often a feeling that after the issue of a report, political influences are able to shape the final legislation. At the same time it has to be remembered that the date marking of foods, especially perishable foods, is not the final solution. More information must be given about storage conditions and care must be taken to see that these conditions are complied with before sale, even if one cannot control those which the housewife will subsequently employ.

Antioxidants in Foods. The Food Additives and Contaminants Committee were asked to review the existing regulations and therefore requested comments by the end of August, but their report has not so far been issued.

Colouring Matter in Foods. Proposals were made so as to bring British food colours into line with those used generally on the continent.

Emulsifiers and Stabilisers. The Food Additives and Contaminants Committee issued a further report and the main point of interest is that it proposes a large number of specifications for various emulsifiers and stabilisers. These specifications are generally good and to be recommended, but it must always be remembered that foods imported from abroad may be made with ingredients, which do not comply with our specifications and that as it is impossible to check on these, it may place the home manufacturer at a disadvantage.

Offals in Meat Products. The Food Standards Committee has issued a report on the use of offals in meat products. This would extend the use of offal in meat products, but the recommendations are contradictory in that in one place it is proposed that all offal should be described by its anatomical name and the proposal is then qualified by suggesting that offal should be described either by its anatomical name or by the word offal. Naturally the manufacturer will use whichever word suits his purpose the better.

Preservatives in Food. The Food Additives and Contaminants Committee issued a report reviewing the Preservatives in Food Regulations 1962, but your analyst finds it difficult to follow the reasoning in the report and it is possible that much of the report would have been different if the members of the Committee had studied the Final Report of Departmental Committee on the use of Preservatives and Colouring Matters in Food issued by the Ministry of Health in 1924. Some of the new proposals are extremely practical as, for example, the granting of permission to add pre-

servatives to products such as fruit yoghurts, fruit ices, etc. If preserved fruit may be used initially it seems only a matter of commonsense to allow the same quantity of preservative in a final product containing unpreserved fruit as would be obtained from the use of preserved fruit initially. The committee appear to have missed their way, however, when discussing tomato paste and tomato puree. In par. 34 they suggest that fruit and fruit pulp and tomato paste and puree should be brought into line. In par. 63(e) it is further recommended that tomato pulp, paste or puree should be allowed to contain 800 p.p.m. of benzoic acid as an alternative to para-hydroxybenzoates and in par. 121 that no preservatives should be permitted in canned tomatoes. Tomato pulp, paste and puree are invariably canned and should be kept refrigerated after opening so that it is difficult to see why they need any preservative. In this respect they are entirely different from other fruit pulps, which are generally shipped unsterilised.

The Food Standards Committee Report on Vinegars. The report on vinegars is dated 1971, but was not issued to the public until 1972. Whilst agreeing with most of the conclusions of the report one regrets the lack of historical knowledge of the Committee. It is suggested that the earliest method of preparing vinegar was from crab apples, whereas knowledge about vinegar goes back some 5,000 years or more to Egypt, a country which is too hot for the growth of crab apples. Mention is also made of the legal history of vinegar, but there is no mention of the fact that a blacking maker in the 1830's required a vinegar manufacturer's licence because he used wood vinegar in the only blacking sold at that time a water blacking. It will be well, however, for vinegars to be sold under their correct descriptions now that technology has improved and has made this possible and most people will approve the suggestion that vinegars should be sold as malt vinegar, cider vinegar, wine vinegar, spirit vinegar, grain vinegar or artificial vinegar. The only drawbacks are that it is suggested that malt vinegar need not be made from more malt than is necessary to convert starch to sugar and some wine dealers may be hurt because much of the real vin aigre, as vinegar was formerly known and from which the word vinegar is derived, cannot be sold because it will have too little acetic acid in it, the fermentation having been stopped by the combination of alcohol and acetic acid.

An interesting memorandum was issued by the Department of Health and Social Security on the processing of large canned hams. The memorandum is useful and instructive, but it is a pity that when the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has stopped the use of the word "ham" for shoulders another department continues to use the word without qualification.

THOMAS MCLACHLAN.

Article	Number samples examined				Number adulterated etc.			
	Formal	Informal	Complaint	Total	Formal	Informal	Complaint	Total
Beer	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
BEVERAGES								
Cereal	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Malt	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Biscuits	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Bread	—	1	8	9	—	—	8	8
Cakes	—	5	1	6	—	1	—	1
Cake Decoration	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cake and pudding mixes	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
CEREALS								
Breakfast	—	4	—	4	—	1	—	1
Corn	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Rice	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
CHEESE								
Hard	—	7	1	8	—	2	1	3
Soft	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Spread	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
Cocktail savoury	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Coffee Extract	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Confectionery	—	12	—	12	—	—	—	—
Cream	—	4	—	4	—	1	—	1
Crumbs	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Dessert mixes	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Dessert, prepared	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
EDIBLE FATS								
Butter	—	6	2	8	—	—	2	2
Dripping	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ghee	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Lard	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Margarine	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Essence, anchovy	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
FISH								
Cakes	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Canned and bottled	—	10	—	10	—	2	—	2
Cooked	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2
Fresh	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
Frozen	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	1
Pate	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—

Article	Number samples examined				Number adulterated etc.			
	Formal	Informal	Complaint	Total	Formal	Informal	Complaint	Total
Food Supplement	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Foreign matter	—	—	5	5	—	—	5	5
FRUIT								
Canned	—	3	2	5	—	1	2	3
Candied Peel	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
Dried	—	7	—	7	—	1	—	1
Fresh	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—
Juice	—	4	—	4	—	2	—	2
Ginger, preserved	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream and lolly mix	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—
Infant Food	—	2	1	3	—	1	1	2
Jelly	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Meals, prepared	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	1
MEAT								
Bacon	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
Black Pudding	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Brawn	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Canned	—	28	1	29	—	3	1	4
Faggots	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Fresh	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
Pate	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Pies	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	—
Pudding	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Sausages	—	11	1	12	—	—	—	—
Spread	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Meat Substitute, vegetarian steak	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
MILK								
Bottles	—	—	3	3	—	—	2	2
Buttermilk	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
Concentrate	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
Condensed	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
Evaporated	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Flavoured	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Fresh	7	2	—	9	—	—	—	—
Longlife	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
Powder	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—

Article	Number samples examined				Number adulterated etc.			
	Formal	Informal	Complaint	Total	Formal	Informal	Complaint	Total
Non-Brewed Condiment	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Nuts & Fruit	—	5	—	5	—	1	—	1
Pellets from container	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pickles	—	3	—	3	—	1	—	1
Pie, cheese and bacon	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pizzas	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
PRESERVES								
Honey	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Jam	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Puddings, milk	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Pulses	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Rennet	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Salad Cream and dressing	—	1	2	3	—	1	2	3
Sauces	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—
Sauce mixes	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Slimming Aid	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
Snails, canned	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
SOFT DRINKS								
Cola	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Fruit Drinks	—	5	2	7	—	—	2	2
Powder	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Shandy	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
SOUP								
Canned	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Powder	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Spice, curry powder	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
SPIRITS								
Brandy	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Gin	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Rum	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Whisky	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Spreads, savoury	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Stuffing mix	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Sweeteners	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Syrup	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
Tomatoes, canned	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—

Article	Number samples examined				Number adulterated etc.			
	Formal	Informal	Complaint	Total	Formal	Informal	Complaint	Total
VEGETABLES								
Canned	—	3	—	3	—	1	—	1
Dried	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
Fresh	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	1
Mung Beans	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pickled	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Vinegar, Chilli	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Wine	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Yeast Extract	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	4
Yogurt	—	2	1	3	—	—	1	1
DRUGS								
Antiseptic Ointment	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Anti-Smoking lozenges	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Antispasmodic mixture	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Aspirin Tablets	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Bronchial mixture and pastilles	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Cold and cough relief	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Cold Sore lotion	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Congestant mixture	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Foot powder	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Glucose Tablets	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Indigestion Remedies	—	5	—	5	—	1	—	1
Liniment	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Nasal Drops	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pain Relief Remedies	—	7	—	7	—	1	—	1
Throat pastilles	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
Tonic Tablets	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Toothpaste	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
Wintergreen Cream	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total	16	302	39	357	—	32	35	67

ACTION TAKEN REGARDING UNSATISFACTORY SAMPLES

Butter:	Warning letter to retailers.
Condensed Milk:	Warning letter to canners.
Salad Dressing:	Matter taken up with importers.
Neutraddonna:	Retailers have undertaken to correct error.
Prawn Ball:	Retailers prosecuted. Fined £10.
Bread:	Warning letter to bakers.
Beetle from canned	Matter taken up with importers and Ministry of
 Peaches:	Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.
Stewed Steak:	Matter taken up with importers.
Grape Jelly:	No action.
Salad Cream:	Warning letter to manufacturers.
Foreign matter from	Warning letter to retailers.
 Fruit Salad:	
Bread Roll:	Bakers prosecuted. Fined £25 and £5 costs.
Fresh Spanish	Analyst's findings drawn to attention of suppliers.
 Salad:	
Mackerel Pike:	Importers attention drawn to Analyst's findings.
Half Roll:	Bakers prosecuted. Fined £30 and £5 costs.
Bread:	Bakers prosecuted. Fined £25 and £5 costs.
Bread:	Warning letter to bakers.
Foreign object from	Processors prosecuted. Fined £20 and £5 costs.
 Milk Bottle:	
Fresh Milk	Attention of manufacturers drawn to Public
 Concentrate:	Analyst's findings.
Bread:	Warning letter to bakers.
Milk Bottle:	Warning letter to dairy.
Buttermilk:	Attention of manufacturer drawn to Public
	Analyst's findings.
Pain Relief:	Manufacturers will alter label.
Butter:	No action.
Lemon Drink:	Warning letter to manufacturers.
Cream Dessert:	Label to be altered.
Sterilised Cream:	Packers altering label.
Mackerel in	Packers altering label.
 Natural Oil:	
Foreign matter in	Warning letter to manufacturers.
 Flavoured Gum:	
Fruit and Nuts:	Packers altering label.
Trihexstin Capsules:	Analyst's findings drawn to the attention of the
	manufacturers.
Chicken Chop Suey:	Warning letter to retailer.
Foreign matter from	Warning letter to manufacturers.
 Meat Pie:	
Fried Bacon:	Canteen informed of Analyst's findings.
Foreign matter from	Warning letter to manufacturers.
 Infant Food:	

ACTION TAKEN REGARDING UNSATISFACTORY SAMPLES (Contd.)

Foreign matter from Sandwich:	Canteen inspected, advice to manager.
Golden Syrup:	Education Authorities informed of Analyst's findings.
French Dressing:	Manufacturer informed of Analyst's findings.
Foreign matter in Baby Food:	Letters to manufacturers and retailers regarding Analyst's findings.
Cod in Vegetable Sauce:	Warning letter to processors.
Extra G High Protein Cereal with Iron:	Importers attention drawn to Analyst's findings.
Peaches in Heavy Syrup:	Importers attention drawn to Analyst's findings.
Apple Concentrate:	Importers attention drawn to Analyst's findings.
English Lamb, cooked:	No action.
Meatless Steaks:	Manufacturers altering label.
Blackcurrantade:	No formal action.
Fruit Yogurt:	Warning letter to manufacturers.
Cream Buns:	Notice in shop, no further action.
Bread:	Warning letter to baker.
Unlabelled Product:	Cheese, to be labelled in future.
Wood Louse in Fish and Chips:	Warning letter to fish fryer.
Insect in Bread:	Bakers prosecuted. Fined £40 and £10 costs.
Tamales in Chilli Gravy:	Manufacturers altering label.
Cheese:	Manufacturers prosecuted. Fined £15 and £5 costs.
Insect in Baby Food:	Manufacturers prosecuted. Fined £20 and £5 costs.
Figs:	Stock withdrawn from sale.
Chopped Pork with Ham:	Attention of importers drawn to Public Analyst's findings.
Unlabelled Cheese:	Retailers to label in future.
Mixed Vegetables in Sunflower Oil:	Attention of wholesalers drawn to Public Analyst's findings.
Lambs Tongues:	Attention of canners drawn to Analyst's findings.
Candied Peel:	Attention of retailers drawn to Analyst's findings.
Concentrated Beef Bouillon:	The question of the labelling of these products is being considered in the exporting country before further supplies are sent here.
Concentrated Yeast Extract:	
Orange Juice:	To be used for manufacturing purposes only.
Sweet Fruit Chutney:	No further action.

